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from

Loux Family History Manuscript,

concerning French Huguenot Emigrant

John Peter Loux, 1748

Supplied by

Edmund Field

John and Barbara Haines

Laux Ancestors in Pennsylvania

Fort Zeller

concerning Peter Laux and others from Schoharie

1948

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THE JOHN AND BARBARA HAINES (HANES-HENNS-HAYNES) HOMESTEAD AND "PLANTATION LOCATED ON INDIAN CREEK, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FRANCONIA, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY (FORMERLY AND THEN COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA) PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEN THE IMMIGRANT, PETER LOUX, ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1748 HE WAS WITHOUT FUNDS TO PAY HIS TRANSPORTATION. JOHN HAINES, ACCORDING TO CUSTOM, WAS AMONG THOSE WILLING TO CONTRACT FOR SERVICES IN CONSIDERATION OF PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. HAINES PAID LOUX'S TRANSPORTATION CHARGES AND LOUX BOUND HIMSELF OUT TO HAINES FOR FIVE YEARS TO REPAY HIM. LOUX BEING RELEASED, IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO HAINES "PLANTATION" SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING PHOTOGRAPH. AT THIS TIME HAINES HAD BEEN OPERATING HIS PLANTATION FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS. AFTER FOUR YEARS STAY WITH HAINES, LOUX MARRIED HAINES OLDEST DAUGHTER, CATHARINE, WHICH WAS IN 1752. ON HAINES DEATH IN JUNE 1756, LOUX BECAME EXECUTOR OF HIS ESTATE AND ADMINISTERED IT. HAINES, HAVING PURCHASED THE TRACT WHEN IT OPENED UP IN 1726 AND CONSTRUCTED HIS HOMESTEAD, HIS FATHER MICHAEL DID ALSO, PURCHASING THE ADJOINING FARM, WHICH HOMESTEAD IS STILL STANDING, BUT MATERIALLY MODERNISED AS AN ESTATE, SO AS TO DESTROY ITS ORIGINAL LINES.

THE JOHN HAINES WILL WAS PROBATED AT PHILADELPHIA IN THE REGISTER GENERAL'S OFFICE (BOOK K- PAGE 533) LEAVING TO THE WIDOW, BARBARA, ON BED AND BEDDING, TWO IRON POTS, ONE FRYING PAN, TWO BUCKETS, A WASHING TUB, A BUTTER CHURN, THREE TABLE CLOTHS AND HER SIDE SADDLE AND BRIDLE. HE ALSO DIVIDED HIS PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE BETWEEN HIS WIDOW AND HIS CHILDREN, CATHARINE LOUX, WIFE OF PETER LOUX; CHRISTIANA SNIDER; WIFE OF LEONARD SNIDER, AN UNMARRIED DAUGHTER MARY, AND HIS SONS, ADAM, ANDREW, JACOB AND JOHN. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT PETER LOUX AND CATHARINE HAINES LOUX, HIS WIFE, NAMED THEIR CHILDREN AFTER CATHARINE'S BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

THE STRUCTURE HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED SINCE ITS CONSTRUCTION AND IS AN EXAMPLE OF PURE PENNSYLVANIA ARCHITECTURE AS IT WAS.

PETER LOUX, ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE HAINES ESTATE, RECEIVED THROUGH HIS WIFE A SUBSTANTIAL LEGACY, SUFFICIENT FOR HIM TO CONSTRUCT A VERY SUBSTANTIAL HOMESTEAD ON DEEP RUN AT BEDMINSTER, BUCKS COUNTY, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES DISTANT NORTHEAST.

WE HAVE CHECK EVERY DETAIL OF RECORDS FOR THE LOCATION OF THE GRAVES OF THE HAINES, BUT NOT FINDING ANY RECORD, WE ARE ADVISED BY COMPETENT HISTORIANS THEY ARE BURIED IN THE OLD FURMAN FARM GRAVEYARD A FEW RODS AWAY.

BOTH JOHN AND MICHAEL WERE ACTIVE IN THE EARLY DAYS, BOTH PETITIONING FOR ROADS AND BOTH BEING INCORPORATORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FRANCONIA IN 1731.

THE COLONIAL RECORD SHOWS MICHAEL WAS NATURALIZED IN 1743, INDICATING HE WAS OF FOREIGN BIRTH, WHILE NO RECORD IS SHOWN OF NATURALIZATION OF JOHN HAINES, AND IT MAY BE ASSUMED HE WAS NATIVE BORN IN 1694 IN WHAT IS NOW HAINESVILLE, NEW JERSEY. MICHAEL WE ESTIMATE BY THE AGE OF HIS CHILDREN WAS BORN NOT LATER THAN 1664.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE STRUCTURES AND THE LAND ON WHICH IT STANDS, HAVE BEEN AUTHENTICATED BY REV J. C. CLEMMENS, PRESIDENT OF THE FRANCONIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND BY HENRY S. LANDIS, BOTH BEING AUTHORS OF MANY HISTORICAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF THE LOCALITY. BOTH MEN BEING OF FAMLIES HAVING A DIRECT ANCESTRY BACK TO THE DAYS OF JOHN HAINES, IN THE VICINITY. BOTH ARE RECOGNIZED AS AUTHORITY ON LAND ALLOCATIONS.

THIS RECORD IS MADE FOR THE FAMILY AND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS BY

EDMUND F. AND ALICE FIELD OF HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N.J.

PHOTOGRAPHED MAY 30, 1948

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF JOHN AND BARBARA HAINES

HAVING LOCATED THE ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD OF JOHN AND BARBARA HAINES, OUR ANCESTORS, WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1725 AT FRANCONIA TOWNSHIP, THEN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, BUT NOW MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH SITE WAS THE PLACE PETER LOUX WENT TO WORK OFF THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION TO AMERICA IN 1748, THE NEXT QUESTION IS, WHERE ARE JOHN AND BARBARA BURIED ?

SEARCH OF ALL AVAILABLE CHURCH RECORDS OF ALL DEMONINATIONS WITHIN TRAVEL DISTANCE FAIL TO SHOW ANY RECORD, NOR OF MICHAEL HAINES, BELIEVED TO BE JOHN'S FATHER. WE KNOW JOHN DIED AT THE HOMESTEAD IN FRANCONIA IN JUNE 1756 AND BARBARA DIED THERE SOME FIFTEEN YEARS LATER. ONLY TWO OTHER BURIAL OPPORTUNITIES EXISTED, ONE IN THE PRIVATE DELP GRAVEYARD NEARBY AND THE OTHER IN THE JOHN FUHRMAN PRIVATE GRAVEYARD, ON INDIAN CREEK AND ONLY A STONES' THROW FROM THE HAINES HOMESTEAD. WE HAVE EXHAUSTED EVERY AVAILABLE RECORD OF THE DELP GRAVEYARD, AND FIND NO RECORD THERE, AND WE TURN TO THE FUHRMAN PLOT, AND ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO THEIR BURIAL THERE.

HENRY S. LANDIS, AN AUTHOR AND LOCAL HISTORIAN OF MORE THAN LOCAL INTEREST, INDICATES THEIR BURIAL MOST LIKELY TO BE IN THE FUHRMAN PLOT, AS HE TOO HAS EXAMINED EVERY OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCE. AS OF JUNE 5, 1948, HE WRITES "THIS OLD BURIAL GROUND (FUHRMAN) INSTEAD OF BEING A COMMUNITY SHRINE, AS IT DESERVES TO BE, IS SADLY NEGLECTED, DESECRATED AND ALMOST FORGOTTEN SPOT, TO THE DISCREDIT OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS SAD FATE."

OF THE FUHRMAN PLOT, THE LATE JOHN D. SOUDER, IN HIS HISTORY, AS OF 1886, MORE THAN SIXTY FOUR YEARS AGO, WROTE "THE FUHRMAN GRAVEYARD IS THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE TOWNSHIP (FRANCONIA) IT CONTAINS ABOUT ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE OF GROUND. IT IS IN AN OPEN FIELD ON THE FARM OF HENRY D. WILE, SEVERAL HUNDRED PACES SOUTHWEST OF THE INDIAN CREEK REFORMED CHURCH. INTERMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE AS EARLY AS 1725, AND WHICH WAS ACTUALLY USED FOR THIS PURPOSE UNTIL 1790. SOME HAV ESTIMATED THAT WITHIN THAT PERIOD, FROM ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO TWO HUNDRED BODIES WERE BURIED THERE. YEAR AFTER YEAR THE PLOW IS APPROACHING NEARER, WHICH MAKES US BELIEVE THAT THE TIME WILL NOT BE LONG HENCE WHEN THE ENTIRE GRAVEYARD WILL BE UNDER CULTIVATION, THE FATE OF THIS GRAVEYARD CERTAINLY TEACHES A HUMILATING LESSON ON HUMAN AVARICE. HAD IT NOT BEEN THE RESTING PLACE OF OUR FOREFATHERS, THE PIONEERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, THE DESOLATION OF THE SAME WOULD NOT SINK SO DEEP ON THE MIND OF THE PRESENT GENERATION."

IN THIS YEAR OF 1948, HENRY S. LANDIS AGAIN VISITED THE GRAVEYARD. HIS REMARKS TO US WERE " I FOUND ONLY ONE STONE IN ITS PLACE, AND LESS THAN A DOZEN IN A PILE IN THE CORNER OF THE FIELD." DURING LANDIS'S LONG HISTORY IN COLLECTING ORIGINAL DATA OF PRE REVOLUTIONARY TIMES, HE COLLECTED DATA OF WHAT WAS CONTAINED ON THE STONES NOW GONE. THEY WERE MOSTLY DESCRIBED BY INITIALS ONLY. WE HAVE GONE OVER HIS LIST WITH HIM, BUT HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO IDENTIFY A SINGLE STONE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR ANCESTORS, EXCEPT BY INITIALS. MOST OF DESCENTANTS OF PIONEERS BEGAN YEARS AGO REMOVING STONES OF THEIR PIONEER ANCESTORS FOR SAFE KEEPING, SEEING THEN THE END OF OLD FUHRMAN COMING. WE EXPECT TO FIND A PERMANENT RECORD OF VERIFICATION, BUT LANDIS IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE HAINES ARE BURIED HERE, AND IT IS UNLIKELY THEY COULD BE BURIED ELSEWHERE.

FURTHER, WE FIND MENTION OF THE OLD FURHMAN GRAVEYARD IN THE EARLY AMERICAN PROBATE PROCEEDINGS, FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA, AS FOLLOWS: WILL OF JOHN CRESSMAN OF FRANCONIA DATED APRIL 14, 1785, PROBATED MAY 26, 1786 WHICH RECITES " I GIVE TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS FOR TO UPHOLD THE FENCE ABOUT THE GRAVEYARD WHERE ALL MY FAMILY IS BURIED ON JOHN FUHRMAN'S LAND."

THERE SHOULD BE CONSIDERABLE SENTIMENT ATTACHED TO OLD FUHRMAN'S GRAVEYARD BY ALL OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND BARBARA HAINES, BUT PERHAPS THE MOST TOUCHING WORDS EVER WRITTEN ABOUT THE PLACE IS CONTAINED IN A POEM, PROBABLY WRITTEN BY JOHN D. SOUDER, THE HISTORIAN, FOR WHOSE FAMILY THE BOROUGH OF SOUDERTON, PENNSYLVANIA WAS NAMED, AND WHICH POEM WAS WRITTEN IN 1886 AS FOLLOWS:

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

"Old Fuhrman's Graveyard"

Far up the lonely Indian Creek
My wandering footsteps led
The moss grew thick beneath my feet
The wind moaned o'er my head.

The traces of a graveyard old
Were plainly to be seen
Surely some weary pilgrim soul
Is there at peace, I ween

The bramble bushes, and the weed
Lay thick upon the mound
The headboard where the name we read,
Had rotted to the ground

No flower e'er had been planted there
No loved one know the place
No marble slabs or granite rare
This lonely mound did grace

I raised the headboard, with my hand
From dust its words made clear
It read "The Settlers of Our Land,
Franconia's Pioneer"

The rest was blurred with rust and age
Long years had worked their rot,
But fame that's writ on history's page
Long years can never blot.

Roll on, proud Indian Creek, roll on
Adown the stony glen
Above thee in the shadows lone
Sleep brave, undaunted men.

No brutal foes, no bloody wars
Our Christian people fear
For thou hast made our pathway smooth
Franconia's Pioneer.

So here, before the Revolution, Peter and Catharine Loux laid our ancestors, John and Barbara Haines to rest.

For the Family
Edmund E. and Alice Field
of Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.
June 1948.

Fort Zeller

Because of the hardships endured at Schoharie, a number of the Palatines including Peter Laux ventured into Pennsylvania and in 1723 thirty-three families prepared to make the trip. There were heartaches among the women and children when home ties were about to be broken, some never again to meet. Parents gave up their only sons and daughters that they may find for themselves a new and better home. It was here that Peter Laux, the son of Philip Laux, the old Pioneer of Schoharie, showed true manly courage when he broke his home ties.

Led by a friendly Indian, these families started out over an Indian trail for the head waters of the Susquehanna River, up in southern New York. With their meager household goods packed on horses and on their own backs, over mountains, valleys, and through forests, they reached the head waters of the Susquehanna River. Here in the wilds of the forest they set about constructing rafts upon which they placed their women and children and household goods, and under the most thrilling and adventurous experiences they floated down the river for about two hundred miles to the mouth of Swatara Creek, south of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Here they met the men who drove the cattle and horses along the river bank. The experiences of this trip could hardly be imagined by any one not accustomed to such hardships. It was thrilling beyond description.

Upon reaching the Swatara, they followed its windings until they reached the beautiful New Lebabon Valley and came to the source of the Tulpehocken Creek (Tulpehocken is an Indian name, meaning Land of Turtles) This beautiful stream winds through the valleys and among the hills for a distance of seventy-five miles and empties into the Schuykill. The township recognized by that name was recognized as a distinct territory in 1729. It was along this stream and over the northwest section of this township that the people from Schoharie settled. Among this group were Johannes Lantz, Peter Rieth, Lorenz Zerbe, Johannes Nicholas Schaeffer, John Peter Pacht, Sebastian Fisher, Christian Lauer, John Adam Lasch, George Anspach, Abraham Laux and Peter Laux.

Peter Laux was the son of Philip Laux of Schoharie and a brother of Cornelius, Andrew and William, who remained in Schoharie, Peter being the only one of the family remaining in Pennsylvania, as Abraham probably returned. Peter selected a location on the banks of Tulpehocken Creek, just north of the present town of Womelsdorf. Here he built a log house and a barn with thatched roofs near a spring. (in1948 we located the site and found the door stone still in place)

In 1728 other families followed from Schoharie and settled in the same community and among them was John Conrad Weiser, who was prominent while at Livingston Manor. He, however, did not remain long, for some reason, but his noted son Conrad Weiser Jr, the Indian interpeter located on a farm which adjoined that of Peter Laux, as their respective fathers were located in Schoharie. (We found the elder Laux and Weisers location at Schoharie at the present site of the High School, where suitable tablet has been placed.

Weiser's home is the center of state park called Weiser Park, maintained by the state. The graveyard on the old farm contains the graves of both old and young Weiser, several Indian Chiefs, and we believe the grave of Peter Laux. The state has never been able to identify the graves.

The monument to Weiser in the park recites the following: "Conrad Weiser, pioneer, soldier, diplomat, magistrate. As interpreter and Indian Agent, he negotitated every treaty from 1732 until near the close of the French and Indian War. Born Nov 2, 1696 died July 13, 1760. "

It was at Weiser's grave that George Washington stood and said "Posterity will never forget this great man."

Now as to Fort Zeller, the state of Pennsylvania has road marked the site as the state's oldest fort, built in 1723, the year the Schoharie folk arrived and rebuilt in 1745

We cannot find this is typical a fort but a place of refuge for families of the locality during Indian Wars. The walkin fireplace, in the center of the building is of great size, and evidentally intended to feed a large number of people. Mr and Mrs Erb, on whose lands the fort stands have done more to preserve it than the State of Pennsylvania ever would think of doing. The surroundings are in keeping with the dignity of the historic shrine. Other than a roof to preserve the structure, no changes have been made. I can judge from my conversation with Mr Erb that many attempts have been made to purchase it, or part of it. The structure now near 250 years old is not along a monument of the past but a monument of those who have protected it through the years for posterity.

The accompanying photographs were made September 26, 1949

September 1949.

MRS. E. J. HIRSCHLER
433 WEST ELM STREET
BLUFFTON, OHIO

Sept. 1. 52

Dr. Delbert Gratz
Bluffton College Library
Bluffton - O.

Dear Sir:

You will find enclosed a few of Mr. Hild's original manuscripts and a copy of some others. I hope they will be of interest to some.

Sincerely
Elida Hirschler

Loux Family History
from manuscript
supplied by Edmund Neff -
Hasbrouck Heights N.J.

The emigrant John Peter Loux landed in Philadelphia on Sept. 16, 1748 - He was of a French Huguenot family, exiled from Hesse in the town of Muenster. He floated down the Rhine River on a raft to Amsterdam - He came to America on the ship "Patience" commanded by John Brown - The "Patience" was a boat of one hundred and fifty Tons, and was about one hundred feet long - On leaving Rotterdam she had a passenger list of about five hundred. More than half of the passengers died at sea from typhus - On landing John Peter was indentured to John Haines of Franconia, Montgomery Co for a period of five years to pay for his passage - Before the five years were over he married Catherine Haines, daughter of the house and later became Executor of Haines estate - (see Hain's Will Book K Page 523 Probate office Philadelphia) Haines came from Germantown to Franconia in 1723 but before that he was connected with the South Jersey Haines family, members of which settled in Elizabeth N.J. as early as 1682 - He bought his land in Franconia from Penn Patents

who was a neighbor in Germantown.

The children of John Peter Lony were and Catherine Loux were Barbara Loux, b. 4, 24, 1754 d. 4/15 1815. She married Jacob Solade (Solliday) maker of the famous Grandfather Clocks which were made on the Peter Lony homestead.

The second child was John Jacob who married twice; first in 1782 to Anna Rosenberger Leathermann, a widow, and daughter of Rev. Henry Rosenberger. The second wife was Anna Wisner Angeny, also a widow. John was born 12/14/1756 - died May 1820. His farm purchased before his father's death never has been conveyed and still stands at Plumstead ville handed down from generation to generation to the present holder, George Huntsberger.

The third child was also named John Jacob. He was a weaver by trade. The first John Jacob is referred to in later life as John; while all the other boys are called by their middle name as the first name of all of them is John.

The fourth child was John Peter born 12/19/1760 and died at Scottdale Pa. 7/10/1825. He was one of a group that went in covered wagons from Bucks Co. to Scottdale at the close of the Revolution and helped found the Mennonite where his home was used until lately as the

publishing house of the Mennonite publications. The Peter Loux farm was or is now the center of Scottdale -

The fifth child was Catherine b 6/3/1763 She was married to Lawrence Kramer - She and her baby were murdered by a man named McDonnell who had been placed in care of the farm while her husband was in the army - The house was burned to the ground to hide the crime and McDonnell left but was later arrested and hanged in the Bucks Co. jail -

Andrew was the sixth child b. 11/3/1768 and died in 9/17/1842 - He is Mr. Field's ancestor and also the ancestor of Dr. Harvey Bauman and Laurel Bauman.

John Adam the seventh child was born 10/12/1771 - died 4/11/1859 -

Maria was the last born 6/11/1775 - She married Michael Litz -

These children were born in the homestead at Deep Run in Bedminster township which is still standing. A photograph of the homestead is on file in the Library of Congress.

The third child John Jacob had a son Peter born 12/13/1788 who married Agnes Aretz on 11/28/1811. Both are buried in the old Mennonite churchyard at Deep Run.

Peter's mother was Mary Stover, daughter of

christian Stauffer (Stover + Stauffer are the same names)

Peter, on his marriage operated the famous Fretz oil mill in Hilltown - His homestead is still standing with the name plate thereon. This union produced Rev. Enos Loux, one of the early ministers of Rev. Herbert Fretz's congregation, a son, and a grandson, Enos named after his uncle, who became a bishop of the Mennonite church, He is buried at Blooming Glen. Rev. Enos has a great grand son who is a missionary with the Cheyenne Indians in Montana - Malcolm Wenger. He has a great grand daughter Ruth Schmidt whose husband is a minister of music.

Rev. Enos was one of the two Pennsylvania ministers who went to the West Point Iowa meeting where conference organization was discussed - He was an early minister of the Deep Run church.

The European background of the Loux family is very interesting - The family first came to notice in the war with the Moors. A member of the family distinguished himself at the battle of Granada and was rewarded by being made Count of Olave and Seigneur of Biscay. This was a province adjoining Navarre - At first they lived south of the Pyrenees Mts. but were led by Guillaume or William, a later seigneur over the Pyrenees where Williams son Raimond built a chateau at Bearn near the city of Pau in France.

The du Lany, as they were then called, who lived at the time of Louis IX of France joined him in the 7th crusade. They got no further than Egypt where they were defeated. Many thousands were killed, du Lany was among those taken prisoner and held for ransom. The ransom was paid and he returned home where his "tomb and effigy" "stand to this day" as a speaker at the Loux reunion in 1910 declared. The chateau was still standing then, also. The Loux meeting was held at York Penna. to commemorate the landing of the first Loux's in New York two hundred years earlier.

Mr. Mc Brier wrote a genealogy of these New York Loux's or Louchs as they spelled the name. He was not a Loux descendant but married Carrie Louchs of a Mohawk Valley line. Theirs was a love story that lasted through life and beyond. He wrote the genealogy as a memorial to her after her death in 1939. It gives a vivid picture of the hardships encountered by the family and other Palatines who came to New York.

The Loux family had not led a quiet life before they fled France after the assassination of ~~Henry~~ IV. They were involved in the Huguenot wars which covered a span of forty years. Before that they were involved in the hundred years war between England and

France when they fought under the English banners as their territory was a part of Aquitaine, an English possession. Some of them followed Eduard III to England and remained there. Notes on the Loucks European history are taken from McBrier's Geneology, a copy of it can be found in the Western Reserve University Library, also the Library of Congress.

As was customary in feudal times, the du Lauz family had a coat of arms. It shows an oak tree, a lion on a hilly and a border of byzants to indicate the family had taken part in the crusades. Mr. Field says John Jacob Laux, living in Lancaster Co. Penna. in 1730 used this coat of arms. A Peter Loucks, son of Philip, left the Schoharie valley N.Y. in 1723 to settle in the Mulpehochen valley, Berks Co. Penna. He was a cousin of the Bucks Co. Peter. The injustice the Palatines met in the East and West Camps, along the Hudson, and later in the Schoharie valley, forced most of them to leave, some south to Penna. some north to the Mohawk valley.

The Thirty years war reduced the Palatinate to a waste-land. It drove the south Germans into exile, those of the Protestant faith. More the French Huguenots and the Swiss refugees it was the second time they had to leave their homes in keeping their religious beliefs.

MAY 75
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA